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VOLUME I.

LEXINGTON, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866.

NUMBER 4.

## The Weekly Caucasian.

By JULIAN, ALLEN & Co.

J. W. JULIAN, Editor. A. ALLEN, Business Manager. W. G. MCGOWAN, Printer.

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LEXINGTON, MAY 10, 1866.

### THE ANGEL DREAM.

The following beautiful verses were quoted by Bishop Quaintance, in a sermon recently delivered in Jackson.

Chin in hand stood a sculptor boy,  
And his marble block before him lay;  
And he said to himself with a sigh of joy,  
As he gazed on the marble, "What shall I do?"

He carved that dream on a shapeless stone,  
With many a sharp instrument;  
That angel dream, which he saw in his own,  
He had caught that angel vision.

Sculptors of life are we as we stand,  
With our marble block before us;  
Waiting an hour when at God's command,  
Our life-dreams pass before us.

If we carve them on a shapeless stone,  
With many a sharp instrument;  
That angel dream, which he saw in his own,  
He had caught that angel vision.

Correspondence of the Caucasian.

Messrs. Editors:—When I addressed you last I was at Waverly, where I remained much longer than I then anticipated. My protracted stay however, resulted in my seeing much and learning more about Waverly people and surroundings, than I otherwise should have done. I think I stated before that they were a quiet, well-dressed, orderly, polite, peaceable, well-informed, social, moral and loyal people, and that all the humbug and fuss made about bushwhackers and other depredators, was caused by influences at least twenty miles from Waverly. It is true, there are some improprieties here, but shall the general citizens of the place be denounced for what they can't help occurring, if they were to try? As well might the citizens of Lexington or Richmond be denounced, and those towns abused, for all that happens in their limits or vicinity. Waverly has three or four large dry goods stores, with large stocks of goods, sold to customers as cheap as at any other point at which I have stopped in the State. These different establishments are owned by very clever, gentlemanly, qualified men, especially the establishments of G. C. Fletcher & Co., Hall & Tilley, and McFarland & Co. Besides these stores, there is one first class grocery store, politely attended by Messrs. Hays & Co., four blacksmith shops, in full blast, one saw mill, one grist stream flouring mill, three excellent brick churning houses, and the whole area of the town is dotted with handsome, neat dwellings, of the cottage style; some fine residences, particularly that of Mr. Geo. Hall, and the one occupied by the Rev. Mr. McFarland. There are four or five doctors of medicine here, and still the citizens are healthy. There are two or three resident Methodist preachers, two or three schools, well patronized, at a charge of two dollars and fifty cents per scholar, for beginners, and so on, for quantity. I spent some hours very pleasantly at the store of G. C. Fletcher & Co., and got acquainted with Mr. John Hall, an intelligent merchant, and in every particular an agreeable and pleasant companion, and possessed in a high degree, of the faculty of making his company pleasant and happy.

After saying this, I must tell you something more about the bushwhackers. They came again, and I thought I would venture close up to them, and hear how they talked, and what they said. They were standing at the door of a merchant with whom I was not acquainted, but I will try to describe him, and perhaps you may point him out. Well, he is about six feet and a half high, very big-footed, long legs, and particularly knock-kneed, with a face very beautifully decorated with many charming spots, lips resembling the beel of a worn out shoe, and when he talked, he opened his mouth and talked with his belly. Said this man, "Good morning, Captain; any news?" The bushwhacker treated him with the utmost civility and courtesy, and showed the true southern educated gentleman. "Can't I sell you some goods this morning?" "I believe, sir," said the bushwhacker, "that I need some, but I have been in the habit of dealing with G. C. Fletcher & Co., and I don't like to quit them without a cause." "But I will sell them to you much cheaper than he; walk in, sir, and see my goods." The bushwhacker said, "sir, I am called a bushwhacker, and many evil names, but I will not consent that it shall be said of me that I quit a friend without a cause." I went to my room and thought over what I had seen and heard, and took some notes to send over to York State to my editor there. We are there called Radicals, and we mean by Radicals, emancipators; and there we stop with the thing; but in Missouri, Radical means this, and, further, to make the negroes better than the whites, and really, so far as I can judge, I believe they have succeeded in making him greatly better than themselves, at least.

I bid adieu to my friend John Hall, and some few acquaintances, got into a somewhat of a buggy, and started for Dover. Here I arrived at the hotel of a large, portly, well-looking young man, whom the good citizens familiarly called Hodge—took a seat in a

## THE AUTOGRAT OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

By CLARA AUGUSTA.

Mrs. Phillips was on the very pinnacle of felicity. She was the mother of a boy which weighed eleven pounds.

Mr. Phillips bid fair to lose his mind entirely. He danced, and sung, and fired guns from the top of the "corn pot," whistled Yankee Doodle while eating his breakfast, and wrung the neck of all the fowls on the place to make a chicken pie for the celebration.

This worthy couple had been married ten years, and this was their first child. People had laughed at them ten years on account of this lack; people who were overrun with children, and whose lives were made miserable by the continued scoldings and spanking they found it necessary to inflict upon their wretched little olive plants.

Now, Mrs. Phillips said, she guessed they'd laugh out of the other side. There never had been so large a baby born in Smithfield before. Mrs. Jones, only weighed nine pounds, and had a pug nose. And Mrs. Sawyer's was red haired, and had a mole on its right foot, a sure sign that it would come to a bad end—and it only weighed seven pounds and fourteen ounces! She guessed folks had better look at home before they laughed.

Baby proved to be a Tartar. He had a temper like a windmill, and seemed determined to develop his feet and lungs to the utmost while he had leisure; for he screamed and kicked twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four.

But his mother declared he was an angel. We could never imagine an angel with puffy red cheeks, elevated in the air, sucking a sugar-plant, and being bounced about in a willow cradle to the tune of "High diddle dee"—but then our imagination is not by any means so vivid as it might be.

From the hour in which the baby was born he was the Autocrat of the Household; everything had to bow to his nod.

The scullery door creaked; it was taken of the hinges, and the servant was in the draft all the time, because the creek might disturb the baby. For the same reason the coffee-mill was moved into the wood shed; the dishes must be washed out of doors—the clatter of plates of made baby scream; the washing was done in the barn; all the clocks in the house were stopped; the dog was muzzled, and the cat choked,—all from fear of disturbing the baby.

Mr. Phillips gave a blacksmith who was located within a quarter of a mile, an hundred dollars to move his shop; and baby was banished to the cock-loft of the wood-shed on account of her snoring.

The child's disease were legion.—It was a wonder that it could draw its breath with so many terrible ailments clinging to it. Mrs. Phillips was continually on the watch for some new demonstration.

"Charles!" cried she, waking her husband from slumber, one cold winter night, "seems to me the baby don't breathe just right."

Mr. Phillips sprang up and listened.

"Good gracious! he's got the snuffles, ain't he?"

"Oh dear, dear! what shall we do if baby is going to be sick?"

Mr. Phillips got a light, and the anxious parents brought it to bear on the face of the child.

"Oh heavens!" cried his mother, "his face is actually purple! he's going to have the scarlet fever. See that red spot on his elbow."

"It may be where he's laid on it," remarked Mr. P.

"Laid on it? oh you unfeeling man! your unnatural father! and there it is, sucking its thumb! I've known from the first that it wouldn't live; it sucks its thumb so much!"

"Seems to me I've heard my mother say that it was a sign of a healthy child to suck its thumb, but I won't be certain. Any way, a good sign or a bad one, I've forgot which."

"Run, Charles! run for the doctor! it's a going to die—don't know it!—Oh don't stop to dress—don't! it may die while you are waiting. Call for Granny Bates, and tell her to bring some catnip, and saffron, and rue, and periwinkle—tell her to bring all the herbs she has got! and hurry, Charles, do! Merry on! it's sucking both thumbs! Run—run!"

Mr. Phillips caught up the first article of clothing he could lay hands on, which proved to be an embroidered petticoat of his wife's, but he was in too much haste and altogether too much excited to notice dress particularly. He flung the garment over his head, and tied it round his waist,—slipped on his shoes and plunged into the keen air. The doctor was asleep and did not care about turning out, but on being told that it was a case of life and death, he yielded at once.

Mr. Phillips left him dressing, and sped to the residence of Granny Bates. The old lady was wise, but she was dreadfully superstitious, and believed religiously in warnings and apparitions. Phillips gave a thundering rap at her door, and directly a night cap headed head appeared at an upper window.

"What do ye want at this time o' night, and who be ye?" said a cracked voice.

Phillips stepped out, and stood plainly revealed in the light of a half obscured moon.

"Good gracious mussy!" cried the old

## The Registry Law—Facts to be kept Constantly in Mind.

From the Virginia Tribune, Jefferson City.

We are satisfied that a majority of the Registrars will register all legal voters, irrespective of party distinctions. In some cases, however, attempts will be made to exclude a sufficient number of anti-Radical legal voters to secure the return of the Radical candidates. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Rascally-disposed Registrars should take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. They should understand that the majority of the legal voters are not to be excluded, and that the Legislature cannot be successfully consummated, and they will then discover the utility of honestly discharging their duties in order to escape punishment.

The whole subject is happily in the hands of the people, and with proper vigilance their will cannot be overruled.

If the decision of the Supreme Court as to the oath of loyalty prescribed by the New Constitution, is of finally promulgated in December next, as the Court announced it would be, and proper steps are taken to preserve ample evidence in respect to whom such legal voters may be rejected, in fact vote, or claim the right to vote, then it is absolutely certain that only the supineness of the people themselves can prevent their securing such public servants as they desire.

This will be so, because—

1st. The decision has already been made, and is adverse to the oath; and lacks only official promulgation to the effect of the Supreme Laws of the land, anything in any ordinance, statute, or law of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding.

2d. The decision will promulgate in due time to settle every contested election case arising under that oath. The members of the Legislature, and the Judiciary will be bound by it, and be compelled to treat the oath as a nullity.

3d. The New Constitution provides that the Judges of election shall receive the ballot of every man offering to vote who is willing to take this null and void oath, whether registered or not; and if rejected by the Registrars so make it; and they are required to make a return of rejected voters but forbidden to count them in certifying who is elected.

4d. The Radicals have never polled a third of the legal vote of this State. What then, is necessary to secure the annihilation of slavery in Missouri? Only that every legally qualified voter should vote to register and to vote, and apply for the means for proving for whom he claimed the right to vote. Doubtless the anti-Radical candidates will make it their especial duty to look after this matter.

If this course be pursued, not a single Radical can get into office through the exclusion of legal voters. In all cases, where the anti-Radical was defeated by such means, he would only have to make a contest. There can be no doubt in respect to the result, it would unquestionably be in his favor.

It should also be understood that the Registrars and Judges of Election are to be called to account in every case of flagrant disregard of duty. This Supreme Court decision of the unconstitutionality of the oath of loyalty, exposes them to prosecution for rejecting voters who will not take the oath; and certainly they should be prosecuted for rejecting voters who will take it. Conviction would be certain to follow.

We say then that under this decision of the Supreme Court, every man's vote will be counted who was a voter by the law of 1865; and therefore that every such voter should demand to be registered and counted; and that this course should be followed by those who are rejected by the Registrars and are willing to take the oath, as well as those who will not take it; and that in every case proper steps should be taken to preserve the necessary evidence for a successful contest.

## Statement.

Of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of May, 1866:

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

5 per cent. bonds, \$18,241,000 00

6 per cent. bonds, 18,241,000 00

7 per cent. bonds, 18,241,000 00

8 per cent. bonds, 18,241,000 00

9 per cent. bonds, 18,241,000 00

10 per cent. bonds, 18,241,000 00

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72 per cent. bonds, 18,241,000 00

73 per cent. bonds, 18,241,000 00

74 per cent. bonds, 18,241,000 00

75 per cent. bonds, 18,241,000 00

## A Memorable Document.

The following is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world—namely, that of death against the Savior, with the remarks which the Journal Le Droit has collected, and the knowledge of which must be interesting in the highest degree, to every Christian. Until now, we are not aware that it has ever been published in the German papers. It is word for word as follows:

Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, intendant of the Lower Province of Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross.

In the 17th year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, and on the 24th day of the month of March, in the holy city of Jerusalem, during the Pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas.

Pontius Pilate, the intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgment in the presidential seat of the Praetor, sentences Jesus of Nazareth to death on a cross, between robbers, as the numerous and notorious testimonies of the people prove:

1. Jesus is a misleader.

2. He has excited the people to sedition.

3. He is an enemy to the laws.

4. He calls himself the Son of God.

5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.

6. He went into the temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands.

Orders from the first centurion, Quintus Cornelius, to bring him to the place of execution.

Forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus.

The witnesses who have signed the execution of Jesus are—

1. Daniel Robani, Pharisee.

2. John Zorababab.

3. Raphael Robani.

4. Capet.

Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gate of Tournes.

This sentence is engraved on a plate of brass, in the Hebrew language, and on its sides are the following words: "A similar plate has been sent to each tribe." It was discovered in the year 1289 in the city of Aquila, in the Kingdom of Naples, by a search made for Roman Antiquities, and remained there until it was found by the Commission of Arts in the French Army of Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in southern Italy it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in an ebony box. Since then the relic has been kept in the chapel of Caserta. The Carthusians obtained by their petitions that the plate might be kept by them, which was an acknowledgment of the sacrifices which they made for the French Army. The French translation was made literally by members of the Commission of Arts. Denon had a fac simile of the plate engraved, which was bought by Lord Howard, on the sale of his cabinet, for 2,890 francs. There seems to be no historical doubts as to the authenticity of this. The reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those in the Gospel.—Translated from the Koldische Zeitung.

## Statistical.

There are in England twenty-three steam-packet companies, owning three hundred and seventy steamers, with 500,000 tonnage, 110,000 horse power, and valued at £200,000,000. Upwards of eighty steamers trade with the United States.

The population of Rome amounts now to 207,338 inhabitants; 3,552 more than in 1864. Among them are 32 Cardinals, 33 Bishops, 1,484 of the secular clergy, 2,736 monks and 2,117 nuns, and 816 Seminarians. Besides the Catholics, there are in the Eternal City 437 Arians and 4,532 Israelites.

For the past six years the exports from Great Britain to the United States have been as follows:

1860.....£21,667,056

1861.....9,664,564

1862.....14,327,800

1863.....16,344,392

1864.....16,708,505

1865.....21,235,790

It will thus be seen that our imports from Great Britain, though large, did not, in 1865, reach the amount before the war. The English journalists are commenting upon these statistics, and they have come to the conclusion that after all the talk about overtrading with America, their balance of trade against us is not very large.

Ladies who use paint for the purpose of increasing their beauty, had better be cautious as to the cosmetics they adopt. The French papers announce the death of a young Russian actress, who was poisoned by the artificial color she used on her lips. Some years ago, a similar accident occurred in Paris, but was fortunately not fatal. A young actress, in the excitement of the performance, detached some of the vermilion from her lips and swallowed it. She was almost immediately seized with severe colic pains, and a general trembling, which symptoms yielded only to the treatment used in cases of poisoning. These facts should serve as a warning to other ladies.

"No sensible man believes that there can be more than two parties in times like these. Rebel sympathizers and Union sympathizers constitute the only political parties in this State.—Rolla Express.

"We arise for information." Will Mr. Wilcox be kind enough to state which is the Union party now? Is it the party whose representatives in Congress persistently oppose any Union with the South, and who declare that the rebel States were and are out of the Union, and that they are opposed to letting them in? Are you for the Union, or are you against it?—Globe Times.

Keep good company, or none.

## Ex-Governor Allen to Horace Greeley.

From the Augusta Sentinel, of the 23th. To Horace Greeley, Esq., Editor of the New York Tribune:

Sir: In your valuable paper of the 22d ult., and in subsequent numbers, we are pained to see several articles written against the unfortunate exiles from the United States. We think it a very unfair, ungenerous, and unkind spirit. The men of whom you have spoken so flippantly and so lightly are many of them of your age, and deserve, to say the least, a respectful notice at your hand. We regret this the more, Mr. Greeley, because we always believed you to be honest in your political views, and above the miserable prejudices of the hour. That while differing in political opinion from your brethren of the South, you had manliness enough to attribute to them equal sincerity of purpose. You upbraided us and abuse us for quitting our native land and coming to Mexico, when you knew very well that there was full many a Federal prison "graping to receive us." When we left our country all the Governors of the seceded States had been arrested, or orders to that effect had been issued. It was also generally believed that every Confederate general and statesman would be arrested and turned over to the tender mercies of a court martial. We can safely say that if a guarantee had been held out that we would not have been disturbed, none of us would have expatriated ourselves. You, sir, would have done just as we did, unless you had been desirous of wearing the martyr's crown. You first abuse us for being rebels, and then denounce us for settling in Mexico. Where else, in the name of Heaven, could we go? We could not go North, nor East, nor West; we were compelled to come South, as the only outlet for those who would seek refuge in a foreign land. When the Irish, Canadian and Cuban patriots—when the Hungarian, Polish and Italian exiles fled to your shores, you, sir, have opened your heart, and with true Christian philanthropy, you have extended to them your warmest sympathy; but when your own countrymen, stripped of all their earthly goods, are expatriated, and laboring with their own hands for a humble living—for bread with which to keep life afloat—strange to say, you can find in your heart no sympathy, no word of encouragement—no word of sympathy, and the rebuke just.

We have been very kindly received by the Emperor Maximilian, and the Empress Carlotta. They have permitted us, poor and penniless, to remain in this empire, and to breathe the fresh pure air of the lovely climate. They have exhibited to us the same generous sympathy which you and your Government have ever shown to all exiles from foreign lands. For this we are deeply sensible, and will ever feel grateful to their Majesties. Still, none of us have entered the military service of the empire. To our personal knowledge, many have applied for service, but the Emperor has invariably declined. Out of the large number of Confederates now in this empire, none are heard to denounce their native land. There are no juntas or secret gatherings to plot against the land of their birth. You have never seen, and never will see in this paper—the Mexican Times—an editorial denouncing the United States Government. Now, Mr. Greeley, why can't you let us alone? Sir, christian charity, common decency and fair play would say, "let them live and die in peace." We have never injured you; we don